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Seoul Assassin Kills Mrs. Park With Shot Meant for President

By Don Oberdorfer

JUL. 15 (AP)—The President's wife, Mrs. Chung Hee, died tonight of an assassin's bullet intended for her husband.

The death cast a pall of sorrow over South Korea, where she was admired and created new impediments in an already tense situation.

The nation's First Lady was shot in the head this morning at near President Park on the stage of the National

during annual Independence Day festivities. A bullet struck her in the head, and she died shortly thereafter.

The assassin, a 23-year-old man, was shot in the chest and escaped injury.

The assassin was wounded and an old high school girl in the crowd was shot in the chest.

The girl died in a hospital. The assassin was shot in the chest and escaped injury.

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Turks Thrust Into Famagusta, Direct Pincer Move at Nicosia

Caramanlis Bars Intervention By Athens in Cypriot Fighting

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Aug. 15 (NYT)—Premier Constantine Caramanlis told the Greek people tonight that Greece would not go to war in Cyprus.

In a somber radio and television address, Mr. Caramanlis said that Greece could not land troops on the island because it was too far away and that Turkey already enjoyed an overwhelming military advantage.

Any invasion, he added, "could not be attempted without the risk of weakening the defense of Greece itself."

The Premier, who has held office only three weeks, placed reason above a national hatred for the Turks, Greece's enemies for centuries. As a diplomat put it today: "Caramanlis and his chiefs knew that if they went to war they would suffer a humiliating defeat. They felt that the humiliation of not going to war was a lesser evil."

Mr. Caramanlis's speech was made only a day after the announcement that Greece would withdraw its troops from NATO, a bold initiative that was apparently timed to ease the shock of tonight's news.

The Premier declared that Greece would continue to "battle" Turkey's "insidious" policy in diplomatic forums and he denounced Ankara's proposal to divide Cyprus into two autonomous regions as "rationally, morally and nationally unacceptable."

After noting that the withdrawal from NATO was primarily a diplomatic protest against Turkish "effrontery," Mr. Caramanlis added: "Other action has been taken, and is being taken, which at the present moment cannot be disclosed."

This was interpreted here as a possible reference to important American military installations in Greece, which are based on bilateral agreements between Athens and Washington but are under the framework of NATO.

Some wire services carried reports today that the United States would be asked to "vacate" the installations, but the story was denied by the American Embassy here and labeled "inaccurate and premature" by the Greek government.

Other Greek sources said that the question of the American installations was still being studied. They suggested that some of the agreements might be revised if only to answer the demands of public opinion.

A large crowd gathered in Constitution Square again tonight and chanted a number of slogans, including "Americans go home."

"The most likely change would be cancellation of the agreement to homeport the crews of American naval vessels and their dependents in the Athens area. Six destroyers are already based here, but negotiations to add an aircraft carrier are now described as 'dormant' and American diplomats do not expect them to be revived."

Deployment of Weapons
Other American military functions in Greece include the deployment of tactical nuclear weapons, intelligence reconnaissance flights, maintenance and refueling facilities for the Sixth Fleet, a vast communications network and a large Air Force cargo handling operation at Athens Airport.

It was clear today that Greek-American relations have reached a "nadir," in the words of an American Foreign Minister. George Marros rejected an invitation to meet with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Washington, citing the pressure of the Cyprus crisis. Reliable sources said, however, that Mr. Marros believed a trip was useless because Washington had already endorsed the Turkish position on Cyprus.

He was apparently referring to the State Department announcement Tuesday that said: "We recognize the position of the Turkish community on Cyprus requires considerable improvement and protection. We have support."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis

Ankara Drive Links Up Enclaves

By Peter Arnott

FAMAGUSTA, Cyprus, Aug. 15 (AP)—Turkish tanks entered the north gate of the old Turkish Cypriot section of Famagusta at 1630 GMT today, linking up major Turkish enclaves across northern Cyprus, while fighting resumed this morning in Nicosia after a cease-fire last night.

The fighting in the capital was centered on the "green line" dividing the Greek and Turkish sectors. Meanwhile, Turkish forces launched a two-pronged attack in what appeared to be an attempt to surround Nicosia.

In the west, the Turks appeared to be starting an offensive to secure the western end of the line of their enclave. Turkish armor reached Myrion where the northern coastal mountain range ends, and appeared poised to start a drive south and west.

Morphou, further south, had been described as the western anchor of the Turkish line. But this afternoon Turkish planes bombed Limnitis, a small town south of Morphou. This suggested that the Turks sought to extend their line much more than originally planned to include the big town of Lefka, where a large Turkish community lives.

Ten miles north of Famagusta, Turkish forces captured the Greek Cypriot naval base at Boghaz, the Turkish Cypriot radio claimed.

The Turkish advance into Famagusta formed a line from Nicosia to the east coast, 35 miles away, putting the northeast of Cyprus in Turkish hands.

But the Turkish assault forces stopped short of entering the Greek part of Famagusta at nightfall.

Turkish and Greek Cypriot forces had battled in the streets of Famagusta as the Turkish tanks advanced. The lead Turkish tanks were reported to have linked up with about 15,000 Turkish Cypriots in the city.

The Greek Cypriot half of the city was virtually deserted, but a Turkish Cypriot radio claim that the Turks had "liberated" Famagusta was premature.

The city—a major harbor and tourist playground of luxury hotels, some of them wrecked and all abandoned—appeared doomed to fall to the invaders.

UN Troops on Watch
United Nations soldiers in white-painted armored vehicles, watching from the Famagusta docks, counted three Turkish tanks moving through the north gate.

They reported at another UN listening post, in the southern part of the city, that more tanks were coming in.

The Turkish tanks led three armored columns that pushed across the wide plain that stretches to Nicosia.

Turkish Advance Reported
A military communiqué on the Greek Cypriot radio today admitted the strong Turkish advance in eastern Cyprus but said Turkish troops had been checked along Nicosia's "green line" and throughout the entire western sector. It did not mention Famagusta.

"Our armed forces fought courageously and managed to check the enemy at the Nicosia 'green line' and to hold their positions in the whole of the western sector from Nicosia to Vassilia," the broadcast said.

Vassilia, on the northern coast, is 17 miles northwest of the capital and three miles west of Lefkathos, which is in Turkish hands.

Clerides Addresses Nation
Cyprus President Glafcos Clerides said tonight that Cyprus was "living through moments of national tragedy."

In a nationwide broadcast a few hours after he returned from Geneva, Mr. Clerides said he went there with "good will and determination to seek a just settlement of the Cyprus problem."

But, unfortunately, the Turks did not go to Geneva to negotiate but "in order to present us with an ultimatum," he said.

He gave no indication of what he would do following the latest Turkish Army thrust, which practically cut the island in two.

Meets Island's Leaders
Before his broadcast, he conferred with more than a hundred Greek Cypriot leaders.

Informed sources said that the consensus at the meeting was that Mr. Clerides should not sign any agreement under duress, even (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Tank destroyed by Greek armored vehicles is left in wake of the advancing Turkish troops near Famagusta, Cyprus.

No U.S., British Diplomatic Initiatives

Ford Pressures Ankara to Halt Its Offensive

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UPI)—President Ford pressured Turkey today to halt its Cyprus offensive and resume negotiations with Greece.

Late today, the UN Security Council issued its fourth appeal for a Cyprus cease-fire since Turkish invasion forces landed on the eastern Mediterranean island nearly a month ago.

The U.S. and British governments reportedly were agreed that there is little they can do until Turkish forces have taken the territory they seek in Ankara's drive for Turkish Cypriot autonomy.

Greece appeared to snub a U.S. invitation for Foreign Minister George Marros to visit Washington to meet with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger about Cyprus. And a U.S. spokesman reiterated this government's support for greater autonomy for Cyprus's Turkish minority.

Robert Anderson, the State Department spokesman, said that the United States was formally notified yesterday that Greece had decided to pull its military forces out of NATO, and added: "We hope, after the situation in Cyprus has clarified itself and the fighting has stopped, to have a discussion with the Greek government to determine precisely its future role with NATO."

President Ford's displeasure over Turkey's offensive was underscored by a statement released by Press Secretary J. F. terHorst, saying: "The President calls attention to the statement issued yesterday by the Department of State that the United States disapproves of Turkish military action on Cyprus and strongly urges immediate compliance with the relevant United Nations cease-fire resolutions."

Although Mr. Ford was working closely with Secretary Kissinger and British leaders on policy on the crisis, U.S. officials said that Washington has made no decision "as to what we may or may not do diplomatically" about the Cyprus fighting.

However, Mr. Anderson said at the State Department that the United States was putting pressure on both Greece and Turkey to end hostilities and was collaborating in peace efforts at the UN and elsewhere. He insisted it was "not true" that U.S. policy amounted to accepting whatever military results the Turks might achieve. But he would give no details of new U.S. diplomatic efforts.

President Ford conferred with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson by telephone yesterday, and Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger had a phone talk with James Callaghan, the British Foreign Secretary. All the officials reportedly agreed that there is no basis for new peace initiatives until the Cyprus fighting halts.

What Is at Stake—and for Whom—in Cyprus

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (NYT)—What are the stakes in Cyprus for the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, Greece and Turkey? What is each seeking? A nation-by-nation breakdown follows.

United States
Washington's overriding interest over the years has been to prevent Cyprus from becoming a point of conflict between Greece and Turkey. They have been what is called the southeastern flank of NATO although they are actually not in position as a flank for the Central European area, which would be a principal front in an East-West conflict on the ground. If not overrun in the early days of a hypothetical war, they could be used as a basis for establishing a "second front."

Washington has a few communications installations but no bases on Cyprus. While American military men do not depend on Cyprus, they would not like to see it become a base of operations for the Soviet bloc.

To protect American interests, Washington has been seeking the immediate end of the fighting and a stable cease-fire. It has tried to promote a settlement acceptable to Athens and Ankara, which has meant tilting toward one and then the other, depending on which side was being resistant to compromise.

Soviet Union
Moscow's interests seem to be the reverse of Washington's and London's. Soviet behavior in the area would indicate an interest in anything that causes division in NATO or is an embarrassment to the West.

Specifically, Moscow seems to favor Turkey in an effort to capitalize on Turkish xenophobia and persuade the Turks to adopt a neutral diplomatic stance.

Britain
The British have tangible assets on Cyprus, in the form of two air bases and substantial private economic investments. Since Athens cannot bring as much force to bear as Ankara, the new government of Premier Constantine Caramanlis seems to be seeking a compromise that would limit the Turkish military and political presence. The fear in Athens appears to be that capitulation to Ankara's terms would mean the fall of the Caramanlis government.

Athens has been looking to Washington for diplomatic support to offset Turkish military superiority.

Turkey
Ankara, like Athens, acts on the basis of political and emotional ties. The Turkish community, a fifth of the population of 650,000, is viewed by Ankara as its protectorate. It is using its military strength to establish greater autonomy and protection for the community.

Turkish military men say that the island is of great strategic significance and that in unfriendly hands it could cut off access to the Turkish coast.

bon Demonstration Draws Police Fire: 1 Killed, 6 Hurt

ON, Aug. 15 (AP)—A police officer killed one person and six others today after demonstrators defied an army attempt to hold a rally in favor of independence for Angola.

The incident was the most serious clash between security forces and the public since the violence erupted as police units were leaving the demonstration.

Portuguese journalists reported among the demonstrators that the police fired on the crowd.

The slain man was identified as Vitor Manuel Ferreira Bernardino, 28. It was not known immediately if he had been a demonstrator. He reportedly was hit while standing outside a theater on the square.

The government last week proposed a plan to give Angola independence in about two years. But a leading independence movement in the West African colony—the Angolan National Liberation Front—rejected the idea.

Press Attacks
Portuguese newspapers reacted angrily to the action. "It is necessary to punish those responsible for the black night of fascism," said a Lisbon newspaper in a report representative of the reaction.

Socialist newspaper Republika said that witnesses reported that police opened fire on the people.

of the press criticized the police at the demonstration through foreign newsmen saw them club some strikers.

government remained at the incident.

use of the religious holy Assumption of the Virgin. Lisbon's streets were empty today.

rally in Rossio Square had ended with a stand-off between riot police and about 500 men and women.

police had chased demonstrators from the square with ringing attacks several

Outright Take-Overs Are Avoided

Labor Weakens U.K. Nationalization Plan

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ)—Britain's Labor government today announced new plans to take over private industries but the moves appeared to have been watered down compared with the policy set by the party in its election platform earlier this year.

The proposals were contained in a white paper entitled "The Regeneration of British Industry." In it the government said it would set up two new institutions in the bid to gain wider control over the production side of the economy. The two instruments described in the document were:

• Planning agreements where-

by major private companies needing government capital aid will have to submit their plans three years in advance. These agreements would virtually make the government a partner with a decisive say in running affairs.

• A national enterprise board to supply investment capital for industry and normally take a corresponding share in the equity capital.

In its platform for national elections announced Feb. 28, 1973, the Labor party pledged to take over the pharmaceutical, road transport, construction and machine tool industries. The party won the elections but without a clear parliamentary majority, its

take-over plans have come under fire from private industry and new elections are expected this autumn.

The Minister of Industry, Anthony Wedgwood Benn, said in the white paper that the planning agreements would apply to "major and strategic firms in key sectors of manufacturing industry."

He said multinational companies would be included only in respect to their British holdings. Such companies, not listed in the White Paper, would include IBM, Exxon Corp. and Ford Motor Co.

Mr. Benn said the planning (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Could Cut Off Turkey

Peril to NATO's South Flank Seen in Greek Withdrawal

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UPI).—A withdrawal of Greek participation in NATO would break the alliance's southern flank, exposing Turkey to the threat of being cut off in a large-scale European war and also raising doubts about the ability of the U.S. Sixth Fleet to operate in the eastern Mediterranean in wartime.

Those are some of the concerns expressed by Pentagon specialists in the aftermath of a statement by the Greek government yesterday that it was pulling its military forces out of NATO, although retaining its political links to the 15-nation alliance.

Despite the potential gravity of such a move, defense officials said that it was undoubtedly taking some time to determine if

the Greeks were serious or if the statement was principally a diplomatic settlement that would halt the fighting on Cyprus and stop further Turkish military gains on that island.

"I don't see anybody around here throwing up his hands yet," a senior defense official said. "It may turn out not to be that dire."

Serious Impact

If the Greeks do withdraw from NATO, the impact would be very serious as U.S. specialists view it.

The Greek Air Force—with about 170 jet fighters—provides 20 per cent of the roughly 1,000 combat planes available to NATO's Southern Command. That command includes Turkey, Italy, Greece and about 300 U.S. Air Force jets assigned to it. Not included are planes aboard the Navy's Sixth Fleet aircraft carrier.

The Greek Navy, although relatively small, commands about six submarines, a dozen destroyers and destroyer escorts and about 17 fast patrol boats, four of them armed with missiles. If Greece pulls out of NATO, the already substantial pressure on the Sixth Fleet to defend the Mediterranean virtually on its own will grow even more. The French Navy is the second most powerful allied navy in the Mediterranean, but the French also pulled out of the NATO military alliance several years ago.

Loss of Greek ports and airfields to the U.S. military would essentially push the nearest allied fleet and air support bases westward in the Mediterranean to Italy. It could require expansion of existing U.S. facilities in that country if the government there would allow it.

A move westward to Italy would require planes to carry extra fuel tanks and would be much more inconvenient than landing in Greece to refuel and change crews.

Although Turkey would remain within the alliance and is much closer to potential trouble spots in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, the loss of Greece in the southern chain of NATO defenses could isolate Turkey from its allies farther west.

With Turkey essentially beyond a new and shorter southern flank, questions would be raised about the wisdom of putting new facilities into Turkey as well as about the security of existing facilities there now—especially important radar stations for monitoring Soviet developments.

The United States now has about 4,000 military men stationed in Greece and 6,500 dependents.

A Greek withdrawal from NATO would probably mean that the United States would have to pull out of Greece. That would mean the end of the controversial two-year-old home-porting arrangement for the U.S. destroyers now based at Piraeus, near Athens.

It would also aggravate the stalled negotiations to base an aircraft carrier there. The Navy was also hoping to eventually base the USS Sanctuary, a hospital ship and seaborne command, in that port.

Tourists Cross Quiet Border of Greece, Turkey

IPSALA, Turkish-Greek border, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—The Turkish-Greek frontier was quiet today with a steady trickle of foreign tourists crossing, undisturbed by the threat of war and armies massed on either side.

The Turkish border checkpoint functioned normally, with minimal delay. Traffic was light for midsummer, with about 100 persons passing through between midnight and noon.

Travelers entering Turkey said troops were in evidence on the Greek side almost up to the River Maritza, which forms the border. "Otherwise things seemed quiet normal in the towns as I passed through," a French motorist said.

Greece stationed an estimated 80,000 troops along the 132-mile frontier as the threat of armed conflict loomed.

Little military activity can be seen on the Turkish side—at least from the main road. But the guns and armor are there, deployed and concealed in wooded hills ready to meet any Greek incursion.

A camouflaged anti-aircraft gun can be spotted here and there and occasionally groups of soldiers hiding in woodland.



A Turkish rocket explodes near the Hilton in Nicosia during the Turkish bombings. In the foreground are cars labeled "Press" covered with ashes from other raids.

Turkish Forces Enter Famagusta

(Continued from Page 1)

If this meant accepting the de facto Turkish occupation, Famagusta's Greek defenders all seemed to have fled by nightfall and firing had ceased as darkness fell.

This reporter drove through the Greek sector, nearly to the walls of the old Turkish quarter, and saw no Turkish soldiers or vehicles.

As dusk fell, a convoy of Greek Cypriot soldiers armed with rifles and ammunition left Famagusta and reached the perimeter of Britain's Dhekelia military base to the south. British troops at the checkpoint refused to allow the Greek Cypriots on the base as long as they carried weapons.

A rule the British have always enforced. The Greek Cypriots, unshaven and red-eyed, then drove back up the road toward Famagusta.

The capture of Famagusta was preceded by successive Turkish air strikes against the Greek Cypriot positions on the outskirts of

the port, the largest on the island.

The Turkish tanks took less than 36 hours to advance 40 miles from the Turkish sector of Nicosia, after starting eastward at dawn yesterday. Greek Cypriot national guardsmen along the way, armed mainly with World War II bolt-action rifles, tried to stem the advance of the Turkish tanks, but their efforts were doomed from the beginning.

Meanwhile, Turkish forces launched a two-pronged attack on the eastern and western approaches of Nicosia today.

The attacks were preceded by renewed air strikes and mortar and artillery barrages.

The camp of the 950-man Greek Army contingent, permanently based in Cyprus, was one of the main targets of the assault. Fighting raged at midday but the Turkish forces failed to overrun the Greek camp.

The camp, known as the Eridy, is on the main western highway to Morphou. It lies two miles outside the capital, about a mile

from the perimeter of Cyprus International Airport, which is still in Greek hands.

Another area heavily hit was a five-mile strip of factories on the east side of Nicosia, stretching between the main roads to Famagusta in the east and Larnaca to the south. Both are major ports.

Huge clouds of smoke from burning buildings and scrub fires in open fields rose from both areas outside Nicosia and hung in the oppressive midsummer heat.

The sound of explosions shook Nicosia intermittently throughout the morning, mingling with the noise of machine-gun and small-arms fire coming from the green line—the no-man's-land dividing the Greek and Turkish sectors.

The renewed fighting, which started at dawn, shattered a cease-fire agreed to by both sides last night. The lull lasted only through the hours of darkness.

Mortars Counted

Watching from a dugout on a hill overlooking the Eridy camp, this correspondent saw about 50 mortar shells bursting within the camp in less than half an hour.

"They have hit the command hut again," a Greek soldier said. Other shells exploded mostly in empty spaces amid the corrugated iron barracks, kicking up dust that hung over the camp like a fog.

The blue and white Greek flag fluttered from the main flagpole, indicating that Greek soldiers were still in control.

A mile to the west, a red and white Turkish flag flew above the camp of the 850-man Turkish Army contingent. Like the Greeks, the Turks are also permanently stationed in Cyprus under the 1960 independence agreement.

The soldiers in the dugout pointed to a 500-pound unexploded bomb a few yards away and said: "The Turkish planes dropped five of these. But they all missed us. We are lucky this one didn't go off."

Belgrade-China Charter

BELGRADE, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—Yugoslav Airways will operate a charter service for trade union members from Belgrade to China starting next October, the Belgrade daily Politika reported.

23,900 Greeks, Turks Flee To British Bases on Cyprus

EPISKIOP, Cyprus, Aug. 15 (AP).—More than 12,000 Greek Cypriot men, women and children have fled from their homes before the Turkish advance and have taken shelter in British bases in Cyprus, officials said today.

A Ministry of Defense statement issued at this British center said that about 23,900 Greek and Turkish Cypriot refugees were in the overcrowded bases. At least 12,000 of the Greek Cypriots had fled from their homes since yesterday when the Turkish offensive resumed, a British Air Force spokesman said.

The Greek Cypriot families fled from Nicosia, the east end of the island, and other zones threatened by the Turkish advance. Most of them came from Famagusta, officials said, pouring down the roads into the British base of Dhekelia, 17 miles from the embattled city.

Happy Valley Camp

More than 5,500 Turkish Cypriot refugees have been living at Episkopi base since the Cyprus troubles started last month. British forces have supplied them with food and essentials, and British Army engineers have built them a special camp at a beach area called Happy Valley.

The Ministry of Defense statement said that a total of 7,624 Turkish Cypriots were taking refuge in the British bases and that Greek Cypriot refugees numbered 18,286.

The Royal Air Force, meanwhile, stepped up an airlift of British women and children from Cyprus as fighting raged north of the bases.

More than 3,000 dependents of British servicemen had been flown to Britain by this afternoon, an air force spokesman said.

"We have about 10,000 RAF dependents and about 3,000 army wives and children to move," an official at Akrotiri air base said. "There is no panic, of course. They are on the bases and they are safe, but we are getting them out as fast as we can."

The British evacuees were fem-

lies living outside the bases in the Cypriot towns of Limassol, Famagusta and Larnaca. They moved to the bases in road convoys yesterday, passing Cypriot checkpoints and tension areas with no incidents.

At the Akrotiri air base, women carrying babies and climbing children by the hand climbed aboard air force passenger planes, leaving about every half hour for Britain. British families living in the base areas were staying at their homes.

Smoke poured from a Cypriot village near Episkopi base today. British residents said that Greek Cypriot national guardsmen were setting fire to abandoned Turkish homes.

United Press International

Smoke clouds rise into the sky after Turkish air attack on Nicosia.

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Ford Presses Ankara to Halt Offensive and Resume Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

15 coup d'état by the Greek-officered Cyprus National Guard, an uprising which brought on Turkey's July 20 invasion of the island.

"It was a very interesting meeting, but for the time being I don't think I should say anything," Archbishop Makarios said after the hour-long session at the Prime Minister's 10 Downing Street residence.

Pressed as to whether he felt it was too late for intervention on Cyprus by British or other military powers, the archbishop replied: "They are doing their utmost."

At the United Nations in New York, a spokesman said that Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has expressed his deep concern to Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit about the casualty toll of UN troops in the Cyprus fighting.

The toll today was at 53, including five dead—three Austrians, a Canadian and a British soldier. The Austrian members of the peace-keeping force were killed by napalm, the UN spokesman said.

UN Security Council members talked privately today about whether the council should condemn or deplore the Turkish military action.

Their consultations delayed the council meeting called at the request of Cyprus until after its scheduled starting hour of 1900 GMT.

After the council voted its fourth appeal for a cease-fire, Mr. Waldheim said that disregard of the previous appeals "calls in question the very essence of the United Nations Charter and the raison d'être of our organization."

In Moscow, the Communist party newspaper Pravda, warning that the crisis has endangered East-West détente, called today for withdrawal from Cyprus of all foreign troops.

A commentator for the newspaper accused NATO of aggression. Without mentioning the United States, Pravda said that Cyprus developments "run counter to the process of international détente meeting the vital interests of all states, both large and small."

The newspaper said: "It is high time to put an end to the NATO aggression against the Cyprus people, withdraw all the foreign troops from the island and... indeed insure the Greek and Turkish Cypriots the possibility to live and work together for the benefit of their state."

Mr. McCloskey, a former ambassador to Cyprus, indicated yesterday that the U.S. approach to the crisis centers on behind-the-scenes diplomacy and conceded: "There can always be legitimate criticism that we didn't say enough publicly about what we were doing privately."

However, it is obvious that President Ford puts value on a more public stance. His White House statement today was the second American expression of displeasure about Turkey in two days.

Mr. Anderson said today that the United States yesterday sent messages to heads of government in Greece, Turkey and Cyprus urging restoration of the cease-fire and resumption of the negotiations in Geneva.

The message to Premier Constantine Caramanlis of Greece included an invitation to have Mr. Mayrros meet with Mr. Kissinger in Washington. But no reply has come from Athens. Reports from the Greek capital said that the Caramanlis government attitude is: "If Kissinger wants to see us, let him take the initiative and come here."

Feeling of Betrayal

The Caramanlis government is said to feel betrayed by its NATO allies and in retaliation pulled its military forces out of NATO.

But there appeared little fear here that war will break out between Greece and Turkey.

Ankara radio quoted Premier Bulent Ecevit as saying after a meeting with U.S. Ambassador William Macomber that the United States accepts the partition of Cyprus into Greek and Turkish autonomous areas.

Mr. Anderson, asked about that

today, first said this view was not accurate. Then, in repeating the U.S. position supporting greater autonomy, he appeared to confirm it.

A Pentagon spokesman, asked whether contingency plans are being made to withdraw U.S. military men and their families from Greece, said: "We are not undertaking any kind of activity pending an assessment of Greek intentions."

Scientists' Discovery Raises Hopes for Syphilis Vaccine

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT).—A surprising discovery about the nature of the bacterium that causes syphilis has raised scientists' hopes that they can grow this organism for the first time in the laboratory and ultimately develop a vaccine against the potentially fatal venereal disease.

The discovery, that the syphilis organism requires oxygen to thrive, was reported by two University of Massachusetts scientists, Dr. Charles Cox and Mrs. Miriam Barber.

Their findings challenge conventional scientific thinking. Microbiology textbooks list the syphilis organism, a spirochete called *Treponema pallidum*, as anaerobic, meaning that it grows only in the absence of oxygen.

Doctors have classified *Treponema pallidum* as anaerobic since 1905, when two European scientists, Dr. Fritz Schott and Dr. Erich Hoffman, discovered the pale, spiral-shaped microbe.

Accordingly, Dr. Cox said, worked three months in a culet in the National Library of Medicine in Bethesda, Md., reading the world's literature on syphilis.

Dr. Cox's review convinced him that "no good evidence" exists to classify *Treponema pallidum* as anaerobic. Study, classification had been based on the observation that this spirochete did more quickly when exposed to oxygen than when it was kept in an oxygen-free environment.

"That meant air was toxic," *Treponema pallidum*, but not this organism was anaerobic," Dr. Cox said.

Federal Funds

On returning to Amherst, Dr. Cox and his technician, Mr. Barber, used federal funds to prove the syphilis organism was aerobic. They started with a customary means of cultivating the spirochetes, which is to grow those obtained from human syphilis cases in rabbit testicles.

Then, Dr. Cox said, "only a great dividend."

The next step will be to use radiolabels to determine what food the syphilis organism lives on in the body.

"I've got to find out if it's glucose [a sugar] or the long-chain fatty acids that leptospira depends on," Dr. Cox said. Only by so targeted research might a *trepo* be found to grow the syphilis organisms, similar to the way other organisms are cultivated in the laboratory.

"If we can grow it, then we can do many other things. We try to find out how it causes damage to arteries and the heart if more than one strain exists how antibiotics attack the organism, and hopefully develop vaccine," Dr. Cox said.

A-Test in Russia

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission said today that it had picked up seismic signals indicating a Soviet underground nuclear explosion, apparently in a new test area in Siberia.

A spokesman said the signals were recorded yesterday at about the same time the United States detonated a nuclear device in the Nevada desert.

He said they indicated an underground nuclear test in the yield range equivalent to between 20,000 and 300,000 tons of TNT. The spokesman said the signals originated in the Tselinnyy Peninsula region of northwestern Siberia.

20 Killed as Train Derails in Belgium

LUTTRE, Belgium, Aug. 15 (AP).—A passenger train traveling from Charleroi to Antwerp was derailed here today, killing 20 persons and injuring many others, police reported.

They said a preliminary investigation showed the train struck a bridge pillar as it pulled out of the Luttre station and the cars piled into one another.

Shirley Temple Named as U.S. Envoy to Ghana

ACORA, Aug. 15 (AP).—Shirley Temple Black, 46-year-old former film star, has been appointed U.S. ambassador to Ghana.

She succeeds Fred Hade, career diplomat who has returned to the United States after completing his assignment here.

Challenge Accepted

That challenge led Dr. Cox shift his scientific interests. He had spent more than 20 years studying leptospira, which are closely related to syphilis spirochetes.

Dr. Cox's interests were panned based on the venereal-disease dilemma that has made syphilis growing public health problem recent years. But Dr. Cox's said he was challenged by "very little basic research has been done on this organism. I tendency in recent years has been to do research on organisms that are easily grown."

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Anti-Inflation Program Is Approved in Rome

ROME, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—The government's emergency economic package—designed to take some three trillion lire (\$304 billion) out of the economy in the next 12 months—was confirmed by parliament as law yesterday.

Differences over the rate of the value-added tax on live cattle nearly prevented the completion of the parliamentary package last night, but the government forced a vote of confidence to push through the anti-inflation legislation. The package was promulgated by decree on July 5 and by law had to be confirmed by Parliament within 90 days.

Bank Robber Takes Criticism Seriously

WEST BARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 15 (AP).—"They, you can't rob a bank like that," a man employee shouted to a man mounting a bicycle after a \$200 bank holdup yesterday.

So the man, identified by authorities as Joseph Okolita, 25, returned to the Connecticut Bank and Trust Co. branch office, where police recovered the money and arrested him on a charge of second-degree robbery.

Impasse Ends On 'Defector' In Australia

PERTH, Australia, Aug. 15 (AP).—The Australian government spirited Russian violinist Georgy Ermolenko, 18, out of the country today, convinced that he really wanted to return home.

The youth in Australia for an international music conference, said Sunday that he wanted political asylum here but later said that he had changed his mind. Trade unions thought that he was being coerced by Soviet officials and refused to service any plane he might take to leave the country.

Mr. Ermolenko and the six other members of the Soviet delegation to the conference left their Perth hotel secretly and were driven at high speed to an Australian Air Force station 34 miles to the north. There they boarded an air force jet for Singapore.

Pursuit by Newsmen

Newsman chased the government car carrying the Russians, but they were not allowed to enter the base.

An hour earlier, members of the Federated Clerks Union had voted to lift their ban on any aircraft carrying the Russian musicians out of the country. The secretary of the Trade and Labor Council, Jim Coleman, said at a union meeting that he had spent an hour with Mr. Ermolenko and an interpreter in the youth's hotel room and he was convinced that the young man wanted to return to Moscow.

"At any time he could have changed his mind and walked out of the hotel with me," Mr. Coleman said, "but the boy did not. I explained the situation to him and told him he was in no danger, but he would not change his mind."

"The boy appeared to be completely relaxed and my overall impression was that he was quite bored."

University Student

Mr. Ermolenko, a student at Moscow University and the son of a violinist in a Moscow orchestra, after saying Sunday that he did not want to return home, had a long meeting with Dmitri Kabalevsky, a composer who headed the Soviet delegation to the music conference here. The Russians later announced that the youth had changed his mind.

The leaders of both the Transport Workers Union and the clerks' union said they believed that Mr. Ermolenko was being coerced into going home. The transport workers yesterday lifted their ban on any plane taking him out of Australia, but the clerks held out until today.

U.K. Tour Firm Shuts, Stranding Thousands

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP).—Court Lane, Ltd., a big shipbuilding and package tour operator, announced today that it was going out of business effective at midnight. The action left thousands of British tourists stranded abroad, but the Civil Aviation Authority said that funds were available to fly them home.

Court owns 16 corporations including Clarksons and Horizon Tour Operators, Sports Tours and Airfare. Tourists are flown to and from their vacations in Court Aviation planes. Court's operations said all tourist flights operated normally today but that no more will leave. The announcement did not mention any refunds of fares already paid.

U.K. Nationalization Plan Outlined

(Continued from Page 1)

agreements would be drawn up in close consultation with both the companies concerned and the labor unions involved.

The National Enterprise Board would also financially aid sound companies with short-term money problems, the white paper said. Its main purpose would be to secure "an adequate return on that part of the nation's capital for which it is responsible," the document said, adding that it could depart from this objective "on social grounds."

On future take-overs, the white paper said acquisitions would be made by agreement with the companies concerned. The document added that, although the government would generally take only

partial control in private companies, "to act decisively in its role of creating new employment and industrial capacity, the board will need a number of companies where it holds 100 per cent of the equity capital in order to avoid conflict between its objectives and the interests of the private shareholders."

The white paper said the next session of Parliament, due to begin in October, will deal with proposals for community ownership of development land, nationalization of the shipbuilding and aircraft industries, extended public ownership of road transport and construction industries and plans for bringing ports under public control.

It added that if a compulsory acquisition became necessary, it

would be done by a special act of Parliament.

In his introduction to the white paper, Mr. Benn said that since World War II Britain had lagged behind other countries in harnessing the resources of Britain

By Ehrlichman for Cover-Up Trial

Nixon Is Subpoenaed as a Witness

By Robert Siler

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UPI).—A subpoena was issued today for President Richard Nixon to appear as a witness for the Watergate cover-up trial. The subpoena, signed by Ehrlichman, was filed in federal court here.

Marshall George McKinnay, a subpoena was received office here and mailed to the Nixon residence in Los Angeles to call Mr. Nixon's son to California.

Nixon resigned on Friday after his resignation was announced because of his involvement in the Watergate cover-up. The subpoena is served, Mr. Nixon can either appear or ask the court to dismiss the subpoena.

A document, addressed to Mr. Nixon at the "presidential" residence in California, read: "are hereby commanded to appear in the District of Columbia on the 9th day of September, 1974, at 9:30 a.m. on behalf of defendant D. Ehrlichman, and to testify."

Mr. Nixon's expenses in coming to testify must be borne by Ehrlichman. His attorneys sent out an initial check for \$302 in "witness and mileage fees" as provided by law.

Ehrlichman and five other former top administration officials and Nixon re-election campaign aides are scheduled to stand trial starting Sept. 9, on charges of conspiracy and obstruction of justice relating to the Watergate cover-up. A grand jury named Mr. Nixon as an "unindicted co-conspirator" in the case.

The grand jury reconvened recently and special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski is reportedly studying the question of whether Mr. Nixon also should be indicted in the cover-up.

Delay Requested

The grand jury originally wanted to indict Mr. Nixon along with the other defendants. But an "unindicted co-conspirator" only after Mr. Jaworski had advised the panel that he did not believe that such an action against a President of the United States was constitutional.

A spokesman for the special prosecutor said that no decision could be expected in the near future on whether to seek an indictment of the former President.

Later today, Mr. Jaworski asked the U.S. District Court to delay the trial "in view of intervening

circumstances affecting the trial preparation of all parties."

He asked for the continuance "for a reasonable period of time."

Another defendant in the Sept. 9 trial, the former White House chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman, filed a motion yesterday asking for a delay in the trial on the grounds that the recent events which culminated in Mr. Nixon's resignation made it impossible for him to get a fair trial.

Mr. Haldeman's attorneys contended that any prospective juror who could truthfully say he had formed no opinion about the Watergate case would be "no oblique of national affairs" that he would not be knowledgeable enough to serve on the jury.

Attorneys for Ehrlichman and two other defendants, former Attorney General John Mitchell and former Assistant Attorney General Robert Marston, also asked for a delay. A postponement would give Mr. Jaworski's staff more time to study the tapes and documents surrendered by Mr. Nixon in compliance with a unanimous order of the Supreme Court, issued on July 24.

But another defendant, Nixon campaign lawyer Kenneth Parkins, opposed a delay and asked that his trial be moved out of Washington and separated from that of the other defendants.

District Judge John Sirica will hold an open hearing on the various motions on Monday.

Ehrlichman is the only defendant to demand that Mr. Nixon appear as a witness, but attorneys for both Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Mitchell have indicated they also are considering such a move.

In addition to Ehrlichman, Mr. Haldeman, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Parkins, and Mr. Marston, former White House presidential special counsel Charles Colson were indicted in the cover-up.

The charges against Colson in the case were dismissed after plea bargaining. Colson pleaded guilty to obstruction of justice in connection with the Ellsberg break-in case. In June, he was sentenced to 1 to 3 years in prison.

Ehrlichman and three co-defendants were convicted last month on charges connected with burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg, a former psychiatrist. Ehrlichman was sentenced to 20 months to 5 years in prison. He is appealing the case.

In other Watergate-related developments:

James St. Clair, Mr. Nixon's former chief Watergate attorney, said that if he had it to do all over again, he would still accept the job of defending the former President. Mr. St. Clair resigned the post yesterday and returned to his home in Boston.

The American Bar Association, by voice vote and without debate, expressed its opposition to any granting of immunity from prosecution to Mr. Nixon.

A spokesman for the special prosecutor said that, while Mr. Jaworski was consulted, he had no part in the decision announced yesterday, that tapes not considered relevant to the Watergate cover-up trial are Mr. Nixon's personal property.

Haig Shift Denied

The White House did move decisively last night to counter speculation that Gen. Haig, who replaced H. R. Haldeman on the Nixon staff more than a year ago and played a major role in the events leading to Mr. Nixon's resignation, would be moved out of the top staff job in favor of Donald Rumsfeld.

Mr. Rumsfeld, a former Illinois congressman who worked on White House assignments for Mr. Nixon and now is U.S. ambassador to NATO, returned to Washington last week to serve as coordinator of the White House transition team.

He reaffirmed last night that he intends to return to Brussels next week, with no definite decision on when or to what role he will return to Washington.

Some advisers have urged the President to make a complete change in the top staff structure, and one of them told reporters yesterday that the changeover would include a Rumsfeld-for-Haig switch.

But the President, described as "deeply grateful" to Gen. Haig for his services to the old and new administrations, was authoritatively reported to have reaffirmed his decision to keep Gen. Haig on the job.

Gen. Haig, a former Security Council member and former vice-chief of staff of the Army, indicated his willingness to remain in his White House post despite the fatigue he has shown since last week's presidential crisis.

Press Aide

It was also reported authoritatively yesterday that Justice Department spokesman John Rostenberg is to become the top assistant to White House Press Secretary J. W. terHorst in the completely revamped presidential press office. Mr. Rostenberg, a former Michigan newspaperman and worked as press secretary for Mr. Ford's close associate, Sen. Robert Griffin, R-Mich., before going to the Justice Department in 1969.

There were strong indications from the President's advisers on the transition in administration that changes in top-level government jobs may be more widespread than were suggested by Mr. Ford's initial request that all cabinet members and senior

U.S. Farm Fire Kills 7

—FLANAGAN, Ill., Aug. 15 (AP).—Seven persons, including five children, died early today in a fire that destroyed their two-story farm home.



An injured 16-year-old girl is taken to the hospital after the attempted assassination of President Chung Hee Park. The girl died soon after reaching the hospital.

President's Wife Is Slain in Seoul

(Continued from Page 1)

a man came running down the center aisle, firing a pistol.

Bodyguards behind President Park and in the wings rushed to the front of the stage and returned the fire. The 16-year-old girl is thought to have been fatally wounded by a bullet fired by a security man.

After the assassin was wounded and subdued and the severely wounded First Lady was carried from the stage, the President

calmly completed his address and then sat through the final minutes of the program. But his eyes began to fill up with tears as he spoke.

Mrs. Park was operated on for nearly six hours at Seoul National University Hospital. An official announcement said that her husband and their three children—daughters aged 21 and 19 and a son, 14—were at her bedside when she died.

The attempt on President Park's life and the killing of his wife occurred amid growing international tensions and international protests over death sentences and long prison terms meted out to opponents of his rule. Some observers anticipate that the President will cite the assassination attempt to justify a continued crackdown on his internal opposition. But there was no clear sign tonight of his future course.

'Significant' Cabinet Changes, Haig's Retention Are Forecast

By Lou Cannon and David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (WP).—President Ford plans "significant changes" in his cabinet before the end of this year but has asked Gen. Alexander Haig to "stay on for the duration" as chief of the White House staff, authoritative sources said last night.

More than half the present cabinet members are likely to leave or be reassigned, with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger the only one now firmly in his job as long as he wants to stay, according to an informed source.

Meanwhile, Mr. Ford is still pondering the choice of a vice president.

Former New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and Republican National Chairman George Bush are favored. Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., also had significant support and Daniel Evans, Republican governor of Washington, emerged as the choice of several governors. But there was no authoritative word on the President's leanings.

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White House aides remain in their posts.

Suggesting that many of the cabinet and staff members "who have been through the trauma with Richard Nixon will find that they are emotionally and physically spent" and want to resign, an adviser said that the new President "will be extremely conservative and careful with them."

One man almost certain to be leaving, by several accounts, is Roy Ash, director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Changes are also possible in such other domestic departments as Justice, Agriculture, Labor, Interior, Health, Education and Welfare, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation and Commerce.

Interior Secretary Rogers Morton and Secretary of Housing and Urban Development James Lynn are considered possibilities for new jobs in the Ford administration, but an authoritative source said yesterday that no personnel recommendations at that level have yet gone to the President.

Mr. terHorst said that the four-man "transition team" recommending a new White House staff structure and personnel changes "hopes to be out of business in a week or two."

Several long-time Ford associates who have been working since last week as informal assistants on transition problems have told the President that they prefer to remain outside the government while making their personal decisions about the problems and for his promise to maintain an open-door policy toward them.

The President spent an hour with a group of governors and another hour with representative mayors yesterday, despite the Cyprus crisis, and planned a meeting today with a group of county officials.

The governors and mayors said he was "casual, informal and candid." They predicted "a new era of cooperation" between Washington and the states and cities.

Many left no doubt that they welcomed the change at the White House last Friday.

Pennsylvania's Democratic Gov. Milton Shapp said the President's promises were not as important as his attitude.

"Everytime we had such a meeting in the past it was a talk-down-to-us session," Gov. Shapp said.

The mayors and the governors said that inflation was the most difficult problem facing the cities and states.

Gov. Daniel Evans of Washington, a Republican, said Mr. Ford told them inflation was "the toughest and most urgent" problem before the country and that one way to tackle it was by closer federal-state cooperation.

Governors, Mayors Hail Ford After Parley

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (WP).—President Ford was praised by leading governors and mayors of both parties yesterday for what they described as his sympathetic understanding of the problems and for his promise to maintain an open-door policy toward them.

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While Sen. Long and the President posed for photographs, Mr. Ford said in a comment on the struggle against inflation that "an atmosphere of self-sacrifice" was needed.

The President said he had taken "a crack at General Motors" for the price increase it announced last week. "You know how the auto industry reacted, but I think I was right," he said.

White House press secretary Jerald terHorst said the President expressed "serious disappointment" over a \$5.1-billion cut recommended by a Senate subcommittee for military appropriations.

Mr. terHorst said Mr. Ford hoped Congress would recognize the "impact that reductions of that magnitude" would have on the nation's security.

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Pentagon Bars Iranian Loan To Grumman, Seeks Bank Aid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—The Defense Department said that it would seek commercial bank loans to aid the Navy's financially troubled Grumman F-14 Tomcat fighter rather than agree to the company's accepting a proffered loan from Iran.

Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y., said yesterday that Iran, which has ordered 80 F-14s, had offered to provide the money needed to continue production of the Tomcat after Tuesday's Senate rejection of any further government loans.

Defense Department spokesman Jerry Friedheim said that Pentagon officials have decided the best place to look now is the commercial market.

Very Complex Matter

He said that the Pentagon believes the financing of the Tomcat would be a "very, very complex matter."

Asked if the complexities were only in the financial rather than the diplomatic area, Mr. Friedheim said, "There are a number of ramifications that make it [financing by Iran] a very difficult course to pursue."

Asked why the Pentagon would now seek commercial bank financing when it previously stated that Grumman could not obtain private loans in its present poor cash position, Mr. Friedheim replied that "the circumstances are now that make it [commercial loans] even more imperative."

He added that the Defense Department remains hopeful that

Grumman would be able to obtain the necessary money from commercial banks.

Rejects Dependence

The Navy, early this year, proposed large financing of the F-14 by Iran, but sources said that Defense Secretary James Schlesinger rejected the idea because he did not want the newest U.S. fighter to be dependent on financing by a foreign country.

To assure continued F-14 production, the Navy then sought to increase government financing from the present \$84 million to \$100 million.

It was the higher advance loan request which the Senate refused to accept on the grounds that Grumman could find private financing.

Informed sources said yesterday that the Navy could still lead Grumman to \$25 million without congressional approval.

They said that this loan, combined with a commitment from Iran greater than the \$30 million it has agreed to advance for its F-14s, could be used to seek commercial bank financing.

In Bethesda, Md., the Grumman Corp. said it is postponing consideration of its common dividend until the board meeting of Sept. 19, "while various methods of financing the F-14 air-superiority fighter program are considered."

Grumman noted that "published earnings for the six months ended June 30 would permit the payment of a dividend."

Trident Submarine Contract Protested by U.S. Naval Aide

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT).—The Navy's action last month in signing a \$254-million contract for the first of its Trident missile submarines was made despite protests from its outspoken director of procurement controls, Gordon Rule, that the price was "phony" and that Pentagon directives were being flouted.

Both the Navy and Mr. Rule acknowledged yesterday that he had turned down the contract, only to be overruled by Navy and Defense Department superiors. But Navy officials insisted that the price was realistic and that the regulations cited by Mr. Rule did not apply in the Trident case.

Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., called for "an immediate congressional investigation" of the charges on the Trident program, the most expensive error proposed by the Pentagon. Rep. Aspin is a former Defense Department budget analyst.

Disclosure of the Trident contract fight raised the possibility of another running battle in Congress over weapons purchases. The super-submarines and their 4,000-mile ballistic missiles are expected to take a top strategic role, starting at the end of this decade.

"It's the F-14 all over again," Mr. Rule said, alluding to the continuing struggle over funding of the Navy's newest jet, the F-15.

Central to the dispute was a conflict in interpretation of a Pentagon doctrine, laid down because of recent experiences not only with the F-14, but also with the Air Force's C-5A cargo plane and with Navy assault ships.

Three years ago, the Pentagon concluded that it was a mistake to award initial contracts for high-technology systems on a "fixed-price" basis. Because of industry's penchant for "buying in" at unrealistically low prices, because of cost uncertainties in perfecting new technology, and because of unpredictable inflation rates, such contracts repeatedly led to huge cost overruns. These, in turn, led to contract revisions, divisive cries of "ball-out" and sometimes to tremendous wastes of money.

The Pentagon remedy was a directive that said, in effect,

that "high-risk" contracts for weapons with large technical uncertainties should provide for paying companies their actual justified costs, plus a fee, rather than set a fixed price. "When risk is reduced to the extent that realistic pricing can occur," it said, "fixed-price contracts should be issued."

It was on this issue that Mr. Rule, 67, a lawyer, who has often antagonized superiors with blunt criticism of weapons contracting, and his superiors differed.

In considering the Trident contract, Mr. Rule said the new submarine incorporated the kind of advanced technology that met the criteria for cost-type initial contracts. "This is one of the most imprudent contracts the Navy ever made," he said, referring not only to the first vessel but to "fixed-price" options for three more.

His boss, Rear Adm. Kenneth Woodfin, did not see it that way. The admiral, who is the deputy chief of naval material for procurement, said in a telephone interview,

"On the Trident, the technological steps are not different enough from [the latest attack] subs we have built to require a cost-type 'lead' ship. . . . You go to a cost-type contract when you don't know how to do something, and have never done it before. Here, we have done Trident types of development previously, and we're just scaling up from there. There are no technological breakthroughs in the building or fabrication."

Mr. Rule contended that the \$254-million "target" price was an artificial figure, arrived at because it was what Congress had appropriated initially for the first Trident. He was quoted by Rep. Aspin as saying the Navy already knew the price of the first ship had climbed to \$310.7 million.

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House Panel's Final Report accuses Nixon of 'Deception'

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UPI).—More than two years, President Nixon engaged in "deliberate and continued deception" of the American people, the Watergate case, according to the draft of the House Judiciary Committee's final report released today.

The draft report, circulated by among members of the committee, is expected to be submitted to the full House today.

The committee chairman, Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., he report would be "documented only as a record of events that led to Mr. Nixon's decision to resign last week."

Rodino said that neither Judiciary Committee nor the House would vote on the final report, although it recommended Nixon's impeachment and the Senate.

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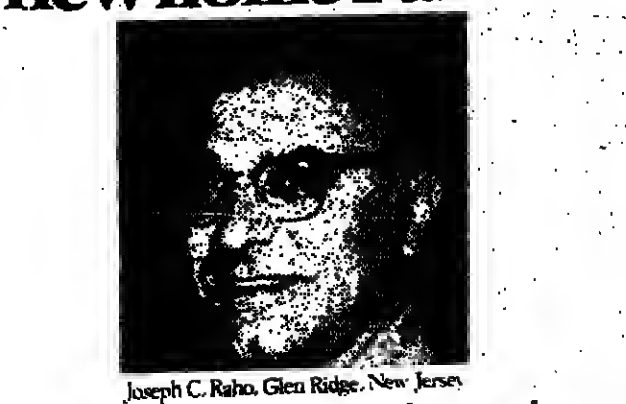
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flew home Pan Am.



Joseph C. Rahn, Glen Ridge, New Jersey

an Am has a wealth of experience behind them. I like the idea of traveling on an American airline. There's a charm to foreign-speaking airlines, but there's an at-home feeling in an American atmosphere."

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PAN AM

Pan Am today. The world's most experienced airline.

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Inflation, Fear of New War Blamed

Israel Cites 33% Immigration Drop

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Aug. 15 (NYT).—Immigration to Israel dropped 33 percent in the first six months of 1974, apparently because of economic dislocation and political uncertainty caused by the war.

Contrast to the Six-Day War of 1967, which was an overwhelming victory for Israel and a boost to immigration, the inconclusive war and the unsettled situation have discouraged many would-be immigrants.

Immigration officials here say thousands of potential immigrants have been put off by the combination of a domestic inflation rate of more than 30 percent, punishing new war taxes, government-imposed austerity and the possibility of renewed fighting.

"Let's face it, the situation in Israel today is not the best," Uri Narkis, head of the immigration

department of the Jewish Agency observed in his office here. "It's difficult to settle here now, and people are worried about whether there will be another war in the near future."

Fewer From Russia

Even the flow of Russian immigrants, which accounted for more than half of last year's total, is down by about 50 percent since January. This is partly the result of a cutback in the number of exit permits granted by the Soviet Union and partly because of economic problems here.

The percentage of Soviet Jews that choose to emigrate to the United States, Canada or countries other than Israel has risen steadily since the October war. This "drop-out rate," as the immigration officials here call it, jumped to 22 percent last month, compared to 4 percent in July, 1973.

The economic hardships here have also reduced the number of immigrating Americans. A total of 1,777 American Jews moved to Israel in the first half of this year, compared with 1,908 in the same period in 1973.

After the Six-Day War, between 5,500 and 7,300 Americans entered Israel annually as immigrants. But as many as 20 percent of them returned home.

Drop in Total

A total of 16,883 new immigrants arrived in Israel between January and June of this year, compared to 24,714 in the comparable period last year, according to the Jewish Agency.

The flow may increase in the second half of the year, especially if Soviet authorities decide to increase the number of exit permits. But it still seems unlikely to match or come close to last year's total of 54,886.

The declining immigration figures depress many Israelis and only serve to intensify the Israeli sense of isolation.

As small as they are, the numbers of new immigrants are an important factor in the national morale here. Israelis are acutely conscious that they are a nation of about 2.2 million Jews surrounded by nearly 100 million Arabs. Although immigration could never hope to equalize that disparity, it is nonetheless a major factor in building up the population.

Those Who Leave

An issue even more sensitive for Israeli morale is emigration. Because of its implications for the future of the state, Israeli officials avoid discussion of it. They insist that the government has no accurate figures on the numbers of Israelis who have left.

The subject conjures images of passengers fleeing a sinking ship. The Hebrew word for emigration—yerida, which translates as "going down"—expresses how many Israelis feel about it.

Nonetheless, it is generally conceded that tens of thousands have left over the years and that the rate increased somewhat in the wake of the October war.

One indication is the number of applications for visas at the major foreign embassies here. A spokesman at the Canadian Embassy in Tel Aviv reported that applications for nonimmigrant visas were up 60 percent during the first six months of this year, compared to last year, while applications at the American Embassy jumped by 25 percent in the same period. Many Israelis who leave on tourist or student visas subsequently decide not to return.

"Missus of Power"

A letter to a newspaper said, "The Indian people are also suffering because of corruption, misuse of power, distortion of legal processes by their leaders. But no one is punished and no one resigns. About the integrity of our services, the less said the better. Sycophancy is their watchword."

Mrs. Gandhi, speaking on the sun-dappled ramparts of the Red Fort, told the throng in Hindi that black marketeers and hoarders were a "blemish on the face of India. She added, "My heart is full of sorrow and anxiety. I am aware of the difficulties you are facing."

"We may have to modify our habits, change traditional ways, and we may also have to suffer a bit. To believe that nothing is getting done or can be done, and to get utterly dismayed, would be truly a dangerous thing."

Arnold Klet

STUTTGART, Aug. 15 (AP).—Arnold Klet, mayor of Stuttgart, 60, whose 29-year term was West Germany's longest, died yesterday of a heart attack, city officials reported.

Kate O'Brien

FAVERHAM, England, Aug. 15 (UPI).—Kate O'Brien, 76, an Irish novelist and playwright, died at her home here Tuesday, friends said today.

Dr. Bert J. Loewenberg

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT).—Dr. Bert James Loewenberg, 60, a historian and educator who was a member of the Sarah Lawrence College faculty from 1942 to his retirement in 1971, died Tuesday at his home in Orange, Conn., after a long illness.

William M. Keller

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT).—William McKinley Keller, retired vice-president of the Association of American Railroads, who resided in Wyndwood, Pa., died Sunday in Overbrook.

India Observes Its 27th Year amid Hunger, Social Tensions

By Bernard Weinraub

W DELHI, Aug. 15 (NYT).—India celebrated 27 years of independence today in a mood of gloom, with food shortages, tensions, accelerating inflation and bitter allegations against government ministers and commentators.

Mr. Gandhi, who led the freedom struggle against the British Raj, has been under harsh attack for ministerial corruption and bungling. At this point, India is in the grip of food shortages and increasing inflation, severe inflation—one report today said that the price of wheat rose more than 65 percent in the last year—eradicating virtually negligible industrial growth, and worsening poverty. At least 300 million persons, or 30 percent of the population, are now living below the poverty line, earning less than \$40 a year.

Public mind to Mahatma Gandhi, who led the freedom struggle against the British Raj.

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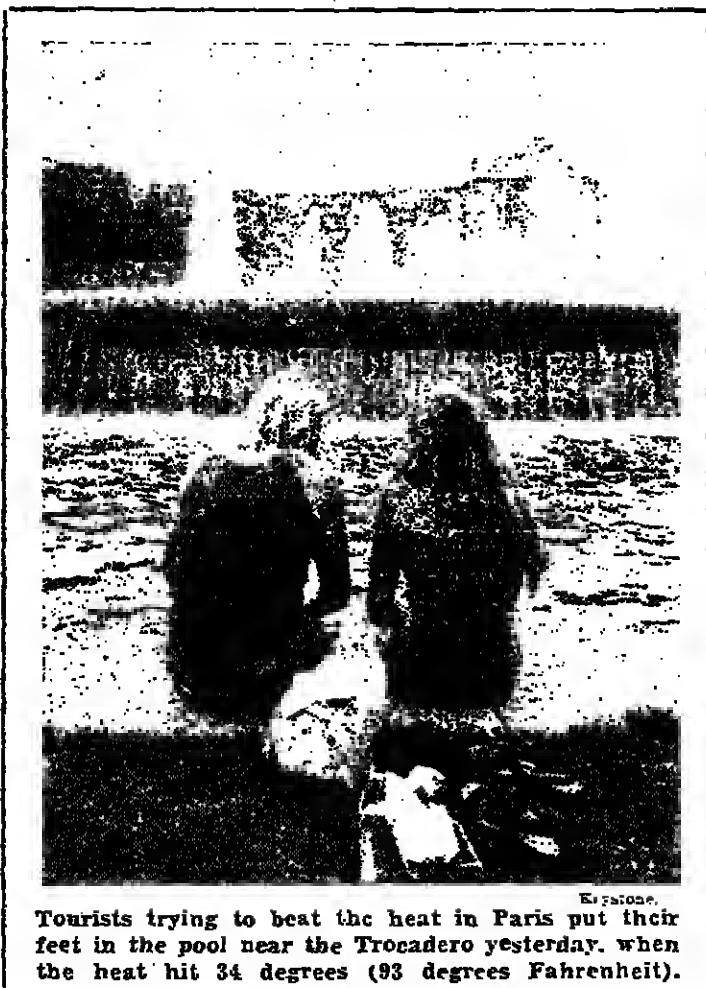
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Tourists trying to beat the heat in Paris put their feet in the pool near the Trocadero yesterday, when the heat hit 34 degrees (93 degrees Fahrenheit).

Atrocities, Truce Violations

Viet Cong Seek to Convince A Visiting Western Reporter

By Philip A. McCombs

SONAM, South Vietnam (UPI).—We lurched along in the light truck across the spectacular, rugged mountain landscape of central Vietnam.

A million or more Americans have driven around Vietnam in jeeps and trucks, but this time it was a Russian truck with a Viet Cong driver.

We were on our way to higher headquarters, deep in the mountains, a place about which nobody said very much.

Even our short 12-mile trip was an impressive show, displaying at least the confident impunity with which the Communists can move across open meadows in broad daylight, just on the other side of the mountains from Saigon positions.

The Communists seemed especially anxious to emphasize their legitimacy and sovereignty 15 months after the Paris agreement, at a time when they hope the U.S. Congress will continue reducing aid to Saigon.

I stayed in a small house that was constantly visited by cadres.

Working in Shifts

I noticed the curious way in which the cadres approached talks with me. Although there was laughter amid the sorrow, they seemed to work in shifts.

They would come in waves, then withdraw, returning later with an aura of humility to begin their approach from a different angle.

They told me tales of grief that had a draining emotional impact, then returned later to express deep concern that I should not feel personally guilty over the horror stories.

They would press me hard for my views, trying to get me to

condemn verbally the atrocities and the American government. Then they would retreat before my protestations of professional neutrality, coming back an hour or so later with forced jokes and bottles of beer.

If I lapsed even slightly, saying I thought the stories sounded pretty horrible, they would immediately press me for a tape-recorded statement to be read over Liberation Radio.

Man in Charge

From his bearing and tone of authority, it was clear soon after we arrived in Sonam that a wiry, hollow-cheeked man named Hoang Van Chung was in charge.

He said he was the chief director of the bureau for the People's Revolutionary Committee of Quang Nam Province.

"I live alone now," he said. "My wife and children were killed by the Americans. I've lived in this province all my life and fought the French and Americans here." Mr. Chung, 33, is a former colonel in the revolutionary army.

On my final afternoon in this high headquarters, Mr. Chung gave a formal lecture that summarized the main points that the Communists sought to get across during my two-week visit to their zone.

"Our resistance war was carried out by the Quang Nam people," he said. "After the anti-French war this entire province became a 'liberated zone.' Then the U.S. aggressors tried to help the Saigon regime, creating many difficulties and obstacles for the people."

Paris Agreements

"The imperialists failed in their brutal war, and the victorious Vietnamese people forced the United States to sign the Paris agreement."

"But the Saigon administration continued seriously to violate the agreement day and night. They have carried out many mopping-up operations against the people. In their own areas they brutally repress the people and refuse to return to us tens of thousands of civilian prisoners."

I listened carefully, but as Mr. Chung began to repeat himself I found myself looking abstractedly at the room at the circle of faces and wondering which persons actually were Saigon spies.

In Saigon, analysts say that practically every village, district and province council in the "liberated zone" contains spies for the Saigon side.

This seemed to be dramatically confirmed a couple of days later when I returned to the "liberated zone" and talked with the Que Son district chief, Maj. Dinh Son Hung.

He was able to tell me what I had eaten for dinner on certain nights in the zone, what routes I had walked and where I had been at certain hours.

Farwell Feast

After Mr. Chung's lecture, we feasted at a large dinner. Mr. Chung tried to good me into getting drunk. Much laughter, followed by another attempt to obtain a tape-recorded statement from me.

"That night I said farewell to several cadres, and the next morning at dawn a group of us set out again in the Russian truck to begin the difficult process of getting me out of the zone."

As we neared areas controlled by Saigon, the flapping sound of helicopters again drifted across the hot afternoon. There was an occasional explosion. High overhead, military jets and commercial planes made their way across the sky.

"They're violating the airspace of the PRG," a cadre said. "What can be done about it?"

"Well," he said, "if they come low, we'll shoot them down with guns. And, if they stay high like that, we'll use long-range stuff."

He was a special favorite of the counselor assigned to his house. "She was always hugging and kissing me," he said, squirming at the memory.

U.S. Boy in a Soviet Summer Camp

By Lynne Olson

MOSCOW (AP).—Like any other summer camper, 12-year-old Chuck Whitehead got homesick, played practical jokes on his counselor, didn't like some of the food and wrote dour letters home.

But there was a difference: Chuck is an American and his camp was one for Soviet school-children on the Black Sea near Yalta.

He lives in Moscow with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Whitehead of Greenbelt, Md. His father is an attaché at the United States Embassy here.

Both the seventh-grader and his mother expressed satisfaction with the camp experience.

A Good Time

"I had a nice time," Chuck said. "I wouldn't mind going back."

"Chuck was going to a diplomatic school here, with no contact at all with Russians," Mrs. Whitehead said. "We thought it would be a good experience though we told him he could come home if he didn't like it. But he turned out very well."

Chuck was the only American at the Artek Pioneer Camp, which annually takes in 25,000 Soviet children and several hundred children from foreign countries, mostly from the Eastern European bloc.

One of every four Soviet children spends part of his summer vacation at one of the many Pioneer camps scattered throughout the Soviet Union.

Artek is the most prestigious camp, and a stay there is given as a reward to hard workers in both school and society, according to Soviet officials. But, as Chuck put it, many children also come to "privileged families." One of his fellow campers was the niece of a cosmonaut killed in a plane crash.

Good Housing

The camp is coed, with boys and girls staying in the same houses but segregated by sex in the sparsely furnished sleeping rooms. Chuck bunked with three boys from Eastern bloc countries. "The Russians pretty much stayed with other Russians," he said.

When he arrived, Chuck said, he didn't know that the camp was "military, so to speak." The Young Pioneers lead a regimented life, with practically every minute accounted for by their counselors, called commanders.

"You couldn't be bored," the American boy said, "because they always had you moving."

He woke up at 6:30 or 7 every morning, made his bed carefully. "If you didn't do it right, you got zapped," he said, jumping into his bathing suit and marched with the rest of his group to the beach for exercises.

Then a quick dip in the sea—"If you did your exercises right"—and back to the house for a change into the Pioneer uniform, consisting of blue pants and white shirt.

Not a Pioneer

Because he wasn't a Pioneer, Chuck wasn't allowed to wear the other part of the uniform, a red scarf, nor did he salute the Soviet flag or carry banners.

Almost every Soviet child between the ages of 9 and 14 is a Young Pioneer, the first step up the ladder to potential Communist party membership.

After flag-raising ceremonies, everyone marched in to breakfast to drums and bugles. The marching band.

SHARPS AND FLATS

LONDON—Josephine Baker will headline the Palladium for a week starting on Aug. 19. She is following the Debbie Reynolds Show, which closes Aug. 17.

ANTWERP—The Johnny Griffin Quartet and the Ornette Coleman Quartet close out the jazz festival in Nijmegen Park with an 8 p.m. concert on Aug. 17.

PARIS—Bluesman Memphis Slim is again appearing nightly at the Trois Maitres.

NEU-ISENBURG, Germany (near Frankfurt)—A concert by the Golden Gate Quartet is set for Aug. 18.

ZURICH—Joe Turner, the Tremble Kids, the New Harlem Ramblers and the New Grooves will give their second and last

ing and ceremonies continued throughout the day, interspersed with sports, handicrafts, cultural activities, sightseeing and cleaning up the camp.

"Boy, have I got a mouthful," an exasperated Chuck once wrote in his diary about the military routine. But like all children, the campers tried to get around the regimentation whenever they could.

"They tried to keep us in line when we marched, but nobody followed the rules," Chuck recalled. "As soon as the commander left, we'd break out of order."

A three-hour nap was required in the afternoon, but the campers surreptitiously read books and hid them under the covers when a commander opened the door.

"The boys like to play practical jokes on fellow campers, especially the girls. Favorites are throwing nonpoisonous jellyfish on unsuspecting sunbathers, and smearing toothpaste on the face and in the hair of sleeping housemates."

"Boy, will I get him," Chuck wrote in his diary about a Soviet friend who pulled the toothpaste trick on him. The next day the diary read: "I didn't get the guy last night. I fell asleep before he did. Maybe tonight."

Another diary entry: "There was an argument as to who would clean up our room. I did."

Chuck recalled little political indoctrination of lecturing about the Soviet system during his camp stay. The one exception, he said, occurred when he and other campers were shown a film about the evils of capitalism and socialism with a lecture preceding it.

A Soviet girl translated the talk for Chuck until the lecturer saw the exchange and ordered her to stop. "But later," Chuck said with a shrug, "she told me about it anyway."

He said he occasionally was taunted as a "capitalist" by Soviet campers, but in a joking manner. Most of the time, he was more eager to find out about life in the United States and was continually tossing questions at him.

During the day and around campfires at night, he taught them American songs.

They communicated in his pidgin Russian, their pidgin English and a great deal of sign language. Several of the commanders also practiced their faulty English on him.

He was a special favorite of the woman commander assigned to his house. "She was always hugging and kissing me," he said, squirming at the memory.

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ION, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—A surplus of up to 4 million barrels a day, an estimate by a London-based oil-exporting group today, suggests that the world market is glutted with oil. The group, the International Petroleum Exporting Organization (IPEO), said the surplus would be enough to cover the needs of the world for the next three to four months. The group's estimate is based on a survey of oil production in the 10 major oil-producing countries. It says that the world market is glutted with oil because of a surplus of 4 million barrels a day. The group's estimate is based on a survey of oil production in the 10 major oil-producing countries. It says that the world market is glutted with oil because of a surplus of 4 million barrels a day.

recent report, the U.S. oil production is currently at 1.5 to 2 million barrels a day. The report says that the world market is glutted with oil because of a surplus of 4 million barrels a day.

several major oil-exporting countries have recently declared they would be prepared to reduce production rather than see oil prices fall. The group's estimate is based on a survey of oil production in the 10 major oil-producing countries. It says that the world market is glutted with oil because of a surplus of 4 million barrels a day.

U.S. Sees No Threat in Non-Oil Cartels

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP).—U.S. officials today said they see no threat to the United States from non-oil cartels. The officials said that the United States is not a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and that the United States is not a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

generally optimistic assessments of the world oil market have been reached even by senior officials recently. The officials said that the United States is not a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and that the United States is not a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

CANON INC.

Canon Inc. has received from Tokyo the 72nd ordinary general meeting of the company will be held at 30-2 Shinjuku 3-chome, Chita-Ku, Tokyo, at 9 a.m. on Friday, Aug. 30th, 1974.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Zambia, Anglo American Accord

The Anglo American Corp. has agreed in principle on the future management of the Konkola Consolidated Copper Mines (KCCM) and the marketing of its 400,000-ton annual copper output—around 12 per cent of world copper exports. In a joint announcement, they said the present managerial, consultancy and metal marketing agency agreements with Anglo American were terminated from Aug. 1. Under the new arrangement, KCCM will become self-managing, and its managing director, appointed by the Zambian government, will be responsible for the mine's sales and financial compensation will be paid to the Anglo American group. Anglo American's contracts were due to run for a further 5 1/2 years. Details of the compensation have not been made known nor the life of the contracts. The Zambian government put the compensation at 33 million kwacha (\$53 million) for a loss of profit amounting to \$5 million kwacha. These sources say the compensation will be paid out of KCCM's profits over the next three to five years.

MRCA Makes Maiden Flight

The controversial multi-purpose (MRCA) battle plane flew for the first time Wednesday and the test pilots say it functioned perfectly during the 30-minute flight. The two-seat jet, being developed by West Germany, Britain and Italy, flew from the Bavarian works of Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blom, one of the developers. A three-nation consortium called Panavia Aircraft is developing the MRCA as a replacement for outmoded fighters such as the U.S.-built Starfighters used by the West German Air Force. Some 3,000 MRCA's are to be built. The project has been criticized because of reported cost overruns, with

each plane unofficially estimated at 48 million deutsche marks.

Sony Studies Plant in Arab Country

The Beirut representative of Sony Corp. says his company is "actively working" to set up a plant somewhere in the Arab world, possibly Egypt. Yasuo Nakatani, Sony's Middle East representative, says more time is needed for a decision, but that studies are under way both in Saudi Arabia and Egypt. His statement followed word from the Arab Boycott of Israel office in Damascus that Sony had been given six months to start a manufacturing facility in the Arab world or face blacklisting. The reason Sony had been put on probation by the boycott office, he says, is because of a joint venture between Sony and Columbia Broadcasting System Inc. in Tokyo. CBS is on the blacklist because of its operations in Israel.

U.S. Firms Plan to Sell Gold

Several U.S. banks and other firms are completing plans to sell gold to the public after the ban on private ownership is lifted by the end of this year under legislation signed Wednesday by President Ford. Sterling National Bank in New York will offer at its teller windows five-ounce bars of gold (about \$800 at current prices, including a 8 or 7 per cent fee), one-ounce bars (about \$185), and half-ounce wafers (about \$80). And Samuel Weiss & Co., seeking to become the first New York Stock Exchange member firm to sell gold, will offer ingot ranging up to 50 ounces (\$8,000). For the smallest investor, International Precious Metals Trading Ltd. will sell certificates for as little as \$10 that denote bullion ownership. When the investor accumulates enough certificates, he turns them in for the actual gold. Commissions may run as high as 15 per cent, depending on the amount of paperwork.

Design Changes, Shortages, Labor Problems Cited

North Sea Oil Projects Behind Schedule

NIGG, Scotland, Aug. 15 (AP).—Work on much of the pioneering oil-production equipment being built for the North Sea, including the world's largest offshore oil production platform, is being held up by design changes, shortages of materials and labor problems, according to industry sources.

The giant 475-foot-long by 350 to 300-foot-wide platform, owned by British Petroleum, will finally be installed here shortly in 1980. Similar delays to Odebrecht's platform for its Piper field and platforms for the Shell-Eso Brent and Auk fields are raising new questions about how fast North Sea oil is really going to come ashore.

For oil companies, which have invested an estimated \$6 billion in the North Sea, such delays mean heavy added costs. But for Britain, paying about \$8 billion a year for its oil imports and borrowing heavily to finance a \$10-billion annual current-account payments deficit, North Sea oil is being looked to for economic salvation. And for the world, it

could add just enough to oil supplies to put some downward pressure on world prices—when it flows. "It is clear . . . that the major element in the whole program is the cost and timing of completion of the platforms without which development drilling cannot proceed," Jack Birka, a BP technical expert, recently told an oil conference. As about the same time, William Bell, managing director of Royal Dutch/Shell's North Sea oil subsidiary, was warning a parliamentary committee of "the specter of a further slippage" in addition to the one-year delays already encountered on the Shell platforms.

Conceding that even its two-month-old estimates may be too conservative, BP has forecast North Sea production potential of four million barrels a day by the end of the decade, 75 per cent of it from British waters.

But how fast will it come ashore? As delivery dates slip for the massive platforms needed to land North Sea crude, oil companies are counting on financial support from Venezuela, which will take in an estimated \$10 billion in oil revenues this year, to finance a "buffer" stockpile of oil which could be held off the market to force prices up to acceptable levels.

So far the OPEC nations have offered only encouraging rhetoric and token financial support to third world countries which are reeling under the impact of petroleum price increases.

U.S. officials say that oil producers seem reluctant to risk any of their new wealth underwriting mineral cartels, although this could change as their income from petroleum sales piles up.

But, in and out of government, experts differ over the vulnerability of the United States to some sudden restrictions on foreign imports of raw materials. The United States imports more than three-quarters of its requirements of chrome, manganese, tin, vanadium, nickel and half a dozen other minerals. However, more than two-thirds of U.S. imports of major non-fuel raw materials come from Canada, Australia and South Africa—all of which are considered reliable suppliers.

Nevertheless, officials here are deeply uneasy about short-term economic disruptions that could occur if some new, worldwide system is not worked out to satisfy the requirements of both consumer and supplier nations.

panies blame design changes, materials shortages, labor problems, bad weather and the difficulty of the deep underwater work involved. Fabricators, who must speak carefully of their customers' judgment, hint that the enormous size of the projects may simply have been underestimated.

"As the magnitude of the task really sets in, future forecasts will be closer to the target," suggests Richard Wilson, senior group vice president of Brown & Root Inc. A look at what has pushed back delivery dates on some of the first production platforms gives an idea of the factors that will affect future work. The Highland One jacket being built here is one of four for BP's Forties field. It was ordered in January, 1972, for delivery last summer.

The structure will be about 450 feet tall when finished: it will be towed to sea on the flotation tanks upon which it was built and tipped into place by computer-controlled flooding of the tanks and the structure itself. By the time it stands upright, most of it will be under water.

The first tank test in model form in March, 1972, looked good, and construction began in July, 1972, before the final design had been completed. "It was like trying to plan the moonshot while designing and building the spacecraft," says Mr. Wilson.

Turns Turtle In August, 1972, further tank tests were conducted on more accurate detailed models and flooding and anchoring of the platform were simulated. To BP's horror, the model turned turtle as it was being tipped into the water. Back at the drawing board, "major modifications to the legs and flotation tanks" were added, including two 560-ton spherical balls welded to the structure for stability as it is tipped into the water. Once the jacket is placed to the seabed, they will be cut away and used on the second platform to be built here.

In its anxiety to keep the job moving ahead, moreover, BP, like Shell, had also been "forced to gamble" by ordering steel before the design was complete. When some of it turned out to be unsuitable, it had to be reordered from abroad. British Steel was not able to supply it because of a tightening steel shortage. Added to that, Brown & Root officials say, were productivity problems here, partly owing to some work stoppages, but more directly related to absenteeism and poor work habits.

Rally Aborts, Prices Fall

On Big Board
Cyprus, Economic Ills
Major Depressants

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP).—Bullish investors flexed their muscles at the opening of trading on the New York Stock Exchange today, but strength was sapped after about an hour and prices finished lower for the sixth consecutive session.

Economic problems and the turmoil in Cyprus continued to be regarded as main roadblocks to a market advance.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 2.56 to 737.28 after being sporadically ahead.

Volume totaled 11.13 million shares compared with 11.75 million shares yesterday.

Grumman fell 1/8 to 10 3/8 after trading as high as 12 1/8. The issue gained in early trading following reports that Iran offered loans to Grumman to support production of F-14 fighter planes, of which Iran has ordered 80.

But the stock began to pull back following announcement that consideration of a dividend was deferred until the board meeting of Sept. 19 although earnings would permit such a payment.

In Washington, the Pentagon expressed hope that Grumman could obtain private financing to continue the F-14 production.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange and the index dropped 0.72 to 78.08.

The industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter fell 0.20 to 67.22.

Bonds closed slightly firmer in extremely quiet trading. Dealers said the Federal Reserve's disclosure that it might offer repurchase agreements had little immediate impact on the market.

Short and medium-term government coupons gained up to 1/4 while longer maturities moved ahead in sympathy. Treasury bills were unchanged.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures fell sharply with limit losses in an erratic trading session, as rain fell in the Midwest. Corn opened strongly but succumbed to heavy profit-taking and closed 5 and 1/2 cents a bushel lower. Soybeans opened substantially lower and declined to the limit of 30 cents a bushel.

Exporters estimated that the Japanese are placing huge orders for corn—about 20 million bushels Tuesday and an another 20 million bushels Wednesday. Exporters estimate the Japanese will endeavor to place orders for up to 130 million bushels.

Philips' Net, Sales Up 14%

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ).—Profits and sales at Philips' Gheelampenfabriek rose 13 per cent in the second quarter while in the first six months of the year profits increased at a faster clip than sales, rising 30.8 per cent compared to a 14 per cent increase in turnover.

Second-quarter profits totaled 225 million guilders (about \$86 million), up from 203 million guilders in the year-ago period, while sales rose to 6.15 billion guilders from 5.44 billion.

For the first half, profits rose to 470 million guilders from 389 million a year ago while sales gained to 12.98 billion guilders from 10.5 billion.

The electronics firm said it was unable to make a forecast for earnings for the rest of the year because of continuing "political, monetary and economic uncertainties." It estimated, however, that sales would show an 11 to 12 per cent increase over 1972 up from its earlier projection of a 9 per cent gain this year.

Oil Money Flow to U.S. Is Increasing

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ).

—The inflow of oil money directly into the United States appears to be accelerating.

Foreign central banks, presumably from oil-producing nations, purchased \$500 million of U.S. government securities on a temporary basis today.

The orders were placed through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as agent.

Under the arrangements, the securities were purchased from

Fed Signals Move to Dealers

dealers who agreed to buy them back in a week and pay a specified rate of interest over the period. These so-called repurchase agreements provide dealers a means of financing their inventories of the securities.

The temporary purchase orders were placed through competitive bidding, with dealers offering the

highest rate of interest getting the transactions.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York disclosed yesterday that it "may be in the position in the near future" to invest customers' funds in short-term "loans" backed by government securities.

The Fed did not specify which of its customers would have funds to invest. But most market specialists guessed the customers are oil-producing nations that use the Fed as an investment agent here.

There was no indication by the Fed of the amount of funds that would potentially be available by customers for investment.

(By alerting the market, the Fed was apparently forewarning that while repurchase facilities will be offered, this is not to be taken as a sign that there has been any significant alteration in monetary policy. Reuters reported.)

[Analysts said that if the Fed had come to the market offering repurchase agreements, the market would have read this as a sign that the Fed was easing its tight credit policy.]

(By its disclosure of the new facility, the Fed obviously hopes to head off any scramble in the belief that (monetary) policy has been relaxed, "one analyst added.")

The Fed told dealers that the arrangements would be for periods of from one day to 15 days. Oil-producing nations have already been acquiring government securities outright but the exact amount is not known. According to Fed statistics, its custody holdings for foreign central banks have increased more than \$1.2 billion since the end of June.

Analysts guessed that oil-producing nations accounted for a sizable portion of the gain. Some specialists expect that a portion of the oil money will find its way into special non-marketable securities sold directly by the Treasury.

U.S. Payments Deficit Rises; Industrial Output Inches Up

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ).—Two partial measures of the nation's balance of international payments, both increasingly recognized as dubious indicators of the underlying situation, showed a sharp swing toward deficit in the second quarter of this year, the Commerce Department reported today.

A major reason for the swing, ironically, was what the department called a "significant" rise in short-term investments in the United States by the oil-producing countries, which have had a huge increase in their monetary reserves. Under the conventions of balance-of-payments accounting, this rise in dollar-denominated investments counts as a deficit in the two payments measures published today.

They are the "official reserves" transactions balance" and the "net liquidity balance."

The former swung from a surplus of \$1 billion in the first quarter to a deficit of \$4.5 billion in the second. The latter moved from a deficit of \$900 million in the first quarter to a deficit of \$6.3 billion in the second.

Two measures that are more meaningful—the current account balance and the balance on current account and long-term capital, often called the "basic balance"—will be published for the second quarter a month from now.

Although the two measures published today were distorted by flows of short-term funds from the oil-producing countries, they did reveal some "real" worsening in two important elements of the balance of payments.

One was the balance of trade. As previously revealed in monthly figures, this deteriorated by \$1.5 billion in the second quarter, largely because of the higher cost of oil imports and partly because of a fall in the dollar value of agricultural exports.

As measured in the balance of payments accounts, there was a trade deficit of \$1.7 billion in the second quarter after a near-balance in the first.

The other was a big jump in U.S. bank loans to foreigners, from \$3.8 billion in the first quarter to \$6.1 billion in the second.

Industrial Output Gains

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ).—U.S. industrial production in July showed only a fractional gain from June, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

The Fed said July production was "virtually unchanged" from June. The index of output was 125.7 per cent of the 1967 average, compared with 125.6 per cent in June.

The small July increase matched a 0.1 point decline in the index in June and returned industrial production to the May level.

The July index was 0.8 per cent below the year earlier level, the Fed said.

W. German Prices Fall

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ).—The index of West German wholesale prices fell 0.5 per cent to 143.5 (1962 equals 100) in July, but showed a 15.3 per cent rise from July 1972, the federal statistics office reported today.

In May and June, the index was up 16.9 and 15.8 per cent respectively from the year-ago months.

Output Up 2%, Britain Reports

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ).—Britain's gross domestic product (GDP) rose about 2 per cent last seasonally-adjusted constant prices from the strike-affected level of the first quarter, but output still trailed marginally behind the level of the year-ago second quarter, figures released by the central statistical office showed today.

Because output of goods and services was depressed by the coal miners' strike and rationing of electricity in the first quarter, the June quarter increase was not as impressive as it might seem.

The 1970 index for seasonally-adjusted real output was 109 in the second quarter compared with 108.8 in the first quarter and 109.3 in the 1973 second quarter. In the third quarter last year, the index reached a peak of 110.4.

Company Reports

Gamble-Skogmo

Second Quarter 1974
Revenue (millions)... \$50.8
Profits (millions)... 5.33
Per Share... 1.23
Per Share (Diluted)... 1.05

First Half

Revenue (millions)... 708.2
Profits (millions)... 8.67
Per Share... 1.23
Per Share (Diluted)... 1.11

International Harvester

Second Quarter 1974
Revenue (millions)... 3,536.4
Profits (millions)... 87.97
Per Share... 3.16
Per Share (Diluted)... 2.69

International Tel. & Tel.

Second Quarter 1974
Revenue (millions)... 2,899.5
Profits (millions)... 144.33
Per Share... 1.16
Per Share (Diluted)... 1.10

First Half

Revenue (millions)... 5,309.9
Profits (millions)... 249.43
Per Share... 2.00
Per Share (Diluted)... 1.94

Second Quarter 1973

Revenue (millions)... 2,899.5
Profits (millions)... 144.33
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J.L. Elie, Richard Ellis S.A., 17 Rue de la Bonne à Paris. 225-27-80. Telex 29370.
Or: Y. Lorette, C.I.D.I.C. S.A., Carros Industrielle 06519. (93) 08.15.98. Telex 47332.

-1974-	Stocks end	Sis.	Net	-1974-	Stocks end	Sis.	Net	-1974-	Stocks end	Sis.	Net
High	Low	Div	In %	P/E	100%	High	Low	Last	C		

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INTERNATIONAL STOCK INDEXES									
Alcoid L	114 1/2	Fab Tek	34 3/4	Mont Col	2 1/2	Tecum P	26 1/2	WHEAT	
Baird A	2 1/2	Finght	2 1/2	Moore P	2 1/2	Tennant	27 1/2	Upck	High Low Close Chgs
Bell PntC	31 1/2	Fst Sosl	9 1/2	Nicors S	53 1/2	Tilly Co	3 1/2	May	65.20 65.60 65.20
Bena Hy	114 1/2	Mgt Tr	1 1/2	Mgt Tr	1 1/2	Transco	61 1/2	June	62.55 61.25 62.55
Thursday's									
COPPER									
Sep	4.35	4.40	4.37	4.29	4.40	Apr	47.90	45.25	47.90
Dec	4.40	4.57 1/2	4.40	4.45	4.51	Jun	47.65	42.82	47.65

11 Via Parigi, T. 40211. Zurich: Bahnhofstr. 136, T. 23112.		FCE Quotations		Hoover 120 1/4 Genl Ch 10 1/2 Compri Ch 10 1/2 Conrad H 10 1/2		Or Shale 20 1/2 Or Shale 20 1/2 Or Shale 20 1/2 Or Shale 20 1/2		Gen Medial 8 1/2 Genl Pz 8 1/2 Genl Pz 8 1/2 Genl Pz 8 1/2		Pubs Helwa 10 1/2 Un Carbide 92.230 84.600 74% 81.600 38% 86.700 31%		Sep 8.97 Nov 7.87 Jan 7.95 Mar 7.84		8.01 7.92 7.95 7.79		7.33 7.88 7.72 7.84		7.83 8.18 7.70 7.88	
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F. HUTTON INTERNATIONAL S.A. Agents: Dombivier-St. 136, T. 742.04.9 Gossau-Pf. Bourg-de-Pour, C. T. 20.12.22 Hamburg: Gossau-Pf. T. 73.47.01		4197.40 other 4200 4300 4200 4400 Rules & regulations available from: Kristian 363	<h1>Currency Rates</h1>	<table><tr><td>Beckman</td><td>Huyck Cn</td><td>RTE Corp</td><td>Unchanged</td><td>429</td><td>346</td><td>Jan</td><td>36.75</td><td>37.40</td><td>36.50</td><td>36.70</td><td>37.40</td><td>Honda Motor</td><td>390</td></tr><tr><td>Becton Dick</td><td>IllCentInd</td><td>Rubbermaid</td><td>Total issues</td><td>1728</td><td>1732</td><td>Mar</td><td>36.10</td><td>36.70</td><td>35.80</td><td>36.15</td><td>36.70</td><td>C. Itoh</td><td>363</td></tr><tr><td>Bendix P</td><td>IllCent PIA</td><td>Russ Togs</td><td>New 1974 highs</td><td>6</td><td>3</td><td>May</td><td>35.25</td><td>35.05</td><td>35.15</td><td>35.60</td><td>36.07</td><td>Japan Air L.</td><td>1820</td></tr><tr><td>Berkley Pho</td><td>IHA Corp</td><td>Santa Rita</td><td>New 1974 lows</td><td>194</td><td>197</td><td>Jul</td><td>35.20</td><td>35.45</td><td>34.70</td><td>34.90</td><td>35.50</td><td>Kansai El. P.</td><td>635</td></tr></table>	Beckman	Huyck Cn	RTE Corp	Unchanged	429	346	Jan	36.75	37.40	36.50	36.70	37.40	Honda Motor	390	Becton Dick	IllCentInd	Rubbermaid	Total issues	1728	1732	Mar	36.10	36.70	35.80	36.15	36.70	C. Itoh	363	Bendix P	IllCent PIA	Russ Togs	New 1974 highs	6	3	May	35.25	35.05	35.15	35.60	36.07	Japan Air L.	1820	Berkley Pho	IHA Corp	Santa Rita	New 1974 lows	194	197	Jul	35.20	35.45	34.70	34.90	35.50	Kansai El. P.	635	<table><tr><td>Shimizu Elec.</td><td>390</td></tr><tr><td>Sharp</td><td>363</td></tr><tr><td>Shibaura</td><td>390</td></tr><tr><td>Sony Corp</td><td>1820</td></tr><tr><td>Sumitomo Rt</td><td>635</td></tr></table>	Shimizu Elec.	390	Sharp	363	Shibaura	390	Sony Corp	1820	Sumitomo Rt	635
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SPECIAL NOTE: The following are major suppliers. They include: **AMT, Bando, H&M, Inwell 55, 600; Puma, Nike Airline, 200; Trek 5100.**

15 Railroads	35.85	35.72	35.52	-0.20
60 Utilities	25.09	24.16	24.47	-0.37
500 Stocks	77.32	75.19	76.39	-0.43

	1975	1974	1973	1972
Prime Rate	12.75%	12.00%	11.75%	11.50%
Commercial Paper	12.50%	11.75%	11.50%	11.25%
3-Month T-Bill	11.50%	10.75%	10.50%	10.25%
6-Month T-Bill	11.75%	11.00%	10.75%	10.50%
1-Year T-Bill	12.00%	11.25%	11.00%	10.75%
2-Year T-Bill	12.25%	11.50%	11.25%	11.00%
3-Year T-Bill	12.50%	11.75%	11.50%	11.25%
4-Year T-Bill	12.75%	12.00%	11.75%	11.50%
5-Year T-Bill	13.00%	12.25%	12.00%	11.75%
10-Year T-Bill	13.25%	12.50%	12.25%	12.00%
30-Year T-Bill	13.50%	12.75%	12.50%	12.25%
1-Month Fed Fund	11.50%	10.75%	10.50%	10.25%
3-Month Fed Fund	11.75%	11.00%	10.75%	10.50%
6-Month Fed Fund	12.00%	11.25%	11.00%	10.75%
1-Year Fed Fund	12.25%	11.50%	11.25%	11.00%
2-Year Fed Fund	12.50%	11.75%	11.50%	11.25%
3-Year Fed Fund	12.75%	12.00%	11.75%	11.50%
4-Year Fed Fund	13.00%	12.25%	12.00%	11.75%
5-Year Fed Fund	13.25%	12.50%	12.25%	12.00%
10-Year Fed Fund	13.50%	12.75%	12.50%	12.25%
30-Year Fed Fund	13.75%	13.00%	12.75%	12.50%

DATED: August 16, 1974
 This was \$1.3 billion higher than the level of Eurodollar borrowings in the year-ago week.

AUG. 8	277,282	280,272	10,799
AUG. 7	285,949	244,337	4,994
These totals are included in the sales figures.			

and replace for agents and buyers.

100-443885-50

Aaron's Specialty Gives Atlanta Victory

ATLANTA, Aug. 15 (UPI)—Aaron hit his 720th career home run and Dusty Baker hit his 1,000th career hit in the season last night to give the Atlanta Braves a 6-1 victory over the Montreal Expos.

Aaron's homer came in the fifth inning, off Montreal pitcher Steve Carlton. It was the 19th home run of the season for Aaron, who has hit 19 home runs in 1974.

Baker's hit came in the eighth inning, off Montreal pitcher Steve Carlton. It was the 1,000th career hit for Baker, who has hit 1,000 career hits in 1974.

Cardinals 5, Padres 1.

St. Louis, Reggie Smith's home run capped a five-run fifth inning, off pitcher Steve Carlton. It was the 19th home run of the season for Smith, who has hit 19 home runs in 1974.

Cardinals 5, Padres 1.

At Philadelphia, Bobby Bonds hit a two-run homer in the ninth inning to lead the Philadelphia Phillies to a 6-4 victory over the Atlanta Braves.

At Cincinnati, Cesar Geronimo doubled home Dave Concepcion with one out in the 10th inning to give the Reds a 3-2 victory over Pittsburgh and move the Reds within 4 1/2 games of the Los Angeles Dodgers in the National League West.

The Reds took a two-run lead in the third inning when Junior Kennedy walked, went to second on a sacrifice by pitcher Don

Gulletti and moved to third on an infield out by Pete Rose. Joe Morgan walked and Kennedy scored when Manny Sanguillen threw wild to second attempting to catch Morgan, who stole three bases. Morgan scored on Johnny Bench's double.

The Pirates tied it in the seventh, scoring twice off Gulletti. A single by Richie Zisk and a double by Sanguillen accounted for the first run. Bob Robertson walked and Frank Taveras followed with a pop single to right to lead the Pirates. Gulletti retired the next two batters. However, he walked Art Howe to force in the tying run.

White Sox 5, Orioles 4.

In the American League, at Baltimore, Ken Henderson drove in three runs with a homer and a single, and Brian Downing's two-out, eighth-inning single batted in the winning run as Chicago edged the Orioles, 5-4.

Downing sliced a game-winning single to leftfield, scoring Bill Melton, who led off the inning

by getting struck by a Doyle Alexander pitch. He was sacrificed to second by Henderson.

Twins 1, Indians 0.

At Cleveland, Glenn Borgman's sacrifice fly scored Bobby Darwin from third base with the winning run in the seventh inning, and Joe Decker allowed four hits in eight innings to lead Minnesota to a 1-0 victory over the Indians.

Becker and Cleveland starter and lower Pritz Peterson were in a scoreless duel for six innings before Peterson lost control in the seventh.

Royals 5, Tigers 1.

At Detroit, Tony Solaita hit a three-run homer in a six-run first inning that led Kansas City to a 5-1 victory over the Tigers behind the five-hit pitching of Refie Busby.

It was Busby's 18th victory of the year, tying him for the American League lead with Wilbur Wood and Luis Tiant.

Brewers 5, Rangers 3.

At Arlington, pinch-hitter Tim Johnson broke up a tie game with a run-scoring single in the eighth to lead Milwaukee to a 5-3 victory over the Rangers and a sweep of their three-game series.

Johnson's hit came off loser Ferguson Jenkins, 16-11, and enabled relief pitcher Tom Murphy to pick up his fifth victory against four losses.

The Brewers trailed 5-4, at the start of the eighth, but George Scott led off with a double and then a double by Darrell Porter. Jenkins retired the next two men and then Johnson delivered his decisive hit.

Yankees 4, A's 1.

At Oakland, Elliott Maddox snapped a tie with a two-run double in the ninth inning and Rudy May threw a four-hitter as New York beat the A's, 4-1.

Maddox's double followed base hits by Gene Michael and Sandy Alomar and snapped the five-game winning streak of Vida Blue, 14-10. Walt Williams then singled home Maddox for the final New York run. The loss shaved Oakland's lead in the AL West to 1 1/2 games.

Angels 5, Red Sox 0.

At California, Winston Lennox and Bobby Valentine each singled in a run during a three-run third inning to help rookie left-handed pitcher Tanaka gain his first shutout of the year as the Angels blanked Boston, 5-0.

Tanaka, now 8-14, was making his first career start against the Red Sox.

Boston starter and loser Bill Lee, now 13-11, was replaced after the fifth inning.

Rose Swinging Toward a Statistic

By Thomas Boswell

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UPI)—In San Jose last week, the Cincinnati trainer answered a transcontinental phone call to the Reds' clubhouse with a terse "Fate can't be reached."

It was taking batting practice.

In Los Angeles, the answer was the same. A day and 3,000 miles later in New York, he was still "out on the field, hitting" two days before game time and had no opportunity to bat.

To Pete Rose, the United States is just a big batting cage.

Finally yesterday, back in Cincinnati after road trip, Rose stepped out of the cage long enough to get to the phone. "It's great to be home," he said. "I can finally come out enough to take some serious batting practice."

Not since the days when legend says Ty Cobb hit batting practice until his hands bled and he retired to the bench to sharpen his spikes is a baseball player driven himself with such unrelenting, unashamed frenzy as Rose.

When he reaches the end of the road upon which he has set his feet, Rose will be ready for the furies that descend upon newly minted immortals.

In 1961, Roger Maris took a crash course in learning about destiny, fighting for a place in sports history. Chasing ghosts. He hit 61 home runs and his hair fell out in clumps.

Henry Aaron played two seasons in the national spotlight in pursuit of a Ruthian record. He finally showed a box of straw-berries into the face of a critical sportswriter. Rose anticipates a day in 1974 when that will be magazine covers and television specials about his 4,000th base hit or his 4,192nd hit that finally passes Cobb's all-time record.

Like Cobb, Rose wears his statistics on his sleeve. He always has performed with the pertinacity and directness of a man carving his place in history.

These days Rose is worried, on the surface, about a batting slump. His average has hung around .280 all season. That is why he has lived in a batting cage for weeks, "trying to hit my way out. It's the only way I know."

But in the longer perspective—"As soon as I start to hit, the slump will be forgotten"—he always knows where he is. And where Cobb has been.

As of today, I have 3,282 career hits. I've averaged 196 hits a year for the last 10 years. I know I'm ahead of Cobb's pace for the first 11 years of each of our careers. But he played 24 years, you got to remember."

Almost a decade and 2,000 hits in advance, Rose knows that the train of his will, running on its iron rails, is right on schedule. Several more top years, a very slight tapering off, and "that designated-hitter thing" are in Rose's calculations.

But he has to play an awful long time to catch Cobb," he said, trying to be modest. But when pressed, he added, "However, I don't abuse my body. I'm not a smoker or drinker. If there's one player today that would stand a good chance to play well to a pretty old age, it'd probably be me. My father was playing football at 42."

"Of course, a lot can happen," he added, "like getting a rock or bottle in the eye in New York" or Los Angeles or San Francisco. Perhaps not since Cobb has a good player, a hustling player, a team player, taken the abuse on the road that Rose has in recent seasons.

Fans sense Rose's toughness, his statistical greed, his sense of himself, and if their team is losing 10-1 to the big Red machine in the ninth, they begrudge Rose his meaningless hustle hit.

Perhaps Cobb would have understood Rose as thoroughly as anyone when he said, "I expect it to be sweet at home, bitter on the road. I love big crowds. If 50,000 people are booing me, I play better."



Pete Rose: chasing Cobb.

Will Stay on League Team

Mueller Retires From West German Soccer

IN Aug. 15 (Reuters).—German soccer star Gerd Mueller, who scored the winning goal in the World Cup final last year, announced his retirement from international football.

Mueller, 28, had been talking retirement since West Germany became world champion in 1974, but was expected to make international matches against Poland and Switzerland next month, aiming his decision to retire, he said in Munich: "body would only have a gala performance from Switzerland, and if I didn't manage to score, it would have been a big disappointment."

"The World Cup final was the finest farewell I could have imagined, so I'm retiring at my peak."

Mueller, who informed national trainer Helmut Schon of his decision by telephone, scored a record 68 goals for his country in 62 international matches. He was reported to have retired for family reasons.

"I want to live for my family, not in a suitcase," he said. "Last season, I played so many games away from home that my little daughter could hardly recognize me."

Wednesday's Line Scores

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